

**Two Post-Dispatches
to One Globe-Democrat**
(In St. Louis every day the Post-
Dispatch sells twice as many newspapers
as the Globe-Democrat.)



VOL. 71. NO. 173.

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS 3 MEN IN SALOON KILLING

Verdict Reached After Witnesses Tell of Threats Received by Discharged Aviation Mechanic.

BROTHER-IN-LAW AMONG ACCUSED

Declared by Policeman to Have Declared, "You Owe Me, and if You Don't Pay Me, I'll Kill You."

The bullet wounds which ended the life of John D. Conley, 4036 Easton avenue, a discharged army aviation mechanic, in Edward Duffy's saloon at Warne and Easton avenues, yesterday morning, an hour before he was to have appeared as a witness against Harry McHugh, 4746 Garfield avenue, charged with having picked Conley's pockets, were from shots fired by revolvers in the hands of McHugh, Hugh McFarland, 1518 North Spring avenue, a brother-in-law of Conley, and Thomas J. Murray, 3961 Lucky street, according to a verdict returned by a Coroner's jury which investigated the murder this morning. Harry Lusby, bartender at Duffy's saloon, was held as accessory before the fact.

The verdict followed testimony of several witnesses who told of Conley having received threats that he would be killed if he did not "pull off the McHugh case."

McHugh testified that he had nothing to do with the murder.

McFarland, when advised that any testimony he might give could be used against him, declined to take the witness stand.

Murray and Lusby testified that they were in the saloon when Conley was killed, but that they had nothing to do with it.

To Appear Before Grand Jury.

By a comment on the testimony Dr. George Dever said that Murray and Lusby, in his opinion, knew all about the murder. The witnesses at the inquest were instructed to appear before the Grand Jury next Wednesday afternoon. Assistant Circuit Attorney Baer announced that he would recommend that the defendants be held without bond.

Dayton Numbers of 4511 Margarita avenue, a partner of Conley in a automobile repair shop at 4115 National Bridge avenue, testified that Conley had told him of threats which had been made in an effort to keep him from testifying against McHugh.

Last Wednesday, Numbers testified, two men called at the shop and one of them had a whispered conversation with Conley. When they had departed Conley said, according to Numbers, that the one who had talked to him was McHugh.

Third Partner of The Shop.

Numbers, called out after the hearing had gone on, Conley said: "He told me that if I did not lay off I'd be sorry; he said they'd get off, but I'm not afraid of the whole bunch." Numbers identified McHugh as the man he had seen in conversation with Conley.

Patrolman Peter McCann, who walks the beat around the repair shop, also testified to having seen McHugh in the shop. "He walked out when I went in," said McCann. "Conley told me McHugh was one of the fellows who had robbed him."

"I was in Conley's shop the following day, when he was called to the telephone," Patrolman McCann testified. "I heard him tell the party on the wire that he would not go to Warne and Easton to repair a car. He was telling me that the man he had been talking to was McHugh. He said that he would not go to Warne and Easton because of threats which had been made against his life."

Patrolman Behnken testified that he was on desk duty at Central Station, Feb. 1, when McHugh, McFarland and a third man were brought in on a charge of having robbed Conley in a cafe at Sixth and Market streets. There was much abuse talk, and McFarland said to Conley: "You owe me money, and if you don't pay me I'll kill you."

Says He Saw Body Removed.

Harry Kenyon, 7119 Lanham avenue, testified that he was passing Duffy's saloon when the body of Conley was being removed and that he saw McFarland in the saloon.

Duffy, the proprietor, testified that McFarland spent the night before the murder in a room above the saloon.

Robert Gordon, of 2810 North Whittier street, testified that he saw McHugh at Vandeventer and Easton avenues at 9:30.

"Why Did You Kill Conley?"

When Thomas J. Murray, of 3961 Lucky street, who was in the saloon when Conley was killed, took the stand, Deputy Coroner Dever asked

WAR COST FOR THE ALLIES AND U. S. \$119,581,000,000

**This Is Exclusive of Loans
Among Themselves Which
Totalled \$18,375,000,000.**

By the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, the total cost of the European war was fixed at \$179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public here today and based on data in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board, the Secretary of the Treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks. The table was compiled on estimated expenditures of last Jan. 31.

Total expenditures of the allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves, which totalled \$18,375,000,000.

The individual expenditures of the nations were given as follows:

Great Britain \$37,100,000,000
France 27,000,000,000
United States 18,481,000,000
Russia 18,000,000,000
Italy 10,000,000,000
Serbia 8,000,000,000
Japan and Greece 1,000,000,000

The total expenditures of Germany were given as \$33,000,000,000, and of Turkey, \$23,000,000,000, making an aggregate of \$59,500,000,000 for the two members of the Germanic alliance.

The losses of the allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves, which totalled \$18,375,000,000.

The total expenditures of the nations were given as follows:

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PRESIDENT, IN INTERVIEW, TALKS OF PEACE WORK

Does Not Contend League Draft Is a Perfect Work and Admits Much Is to Be Done.

DISPLEASED WITH RUSSIAN SITUATION

President Looks Thin and Tired, Showing Plainly the Strain of 14 Hours' Daily Work.

By HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World. Copyright, 1919, by Press Publishing Co.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Immediately preceding the plenary session of the peace conference yesterday President Wilson saw the American correspondents for more than an hour talking with them regarding the various phases of his activity which for the time being ended last night when he took the train for Brest. He was in the frankest mood and spoke without hesitancy on every topic that arose. Much of what he said was under the seal of confidence, but he permitted many things to be quoted, although the primary purpose was to guide and inform the newsmen in their direction and the tendencies of the conference.

Last night, just before he left the Murat Palace, he was afforded a further opportunity of learning his views, and they justify the statement that, in spite of difficulties and reverses, the President believes he is returning with a distinct record of accomplishment.

Normally the subject uppermost in his mind concerned the League of Nations. He did not offer a complete draft, he said, as a perfect work. Much remained to be done, he agreed, but he feels that a giant stride has been made toward bringing the world nearer a state in which, if not made impossible, is made so difficult as not likely to be resolved.

He was quite frank in saying the instrument which was finally completed Thursday lacked certain points calculated to give France that feeling of security against a future German menace which is so earnestly demanded by the French Government. He explained that the French delegates would not be satisfied at a plenary session, but he added that while the French wanted more written into the Constitution as a matter of policy, they admitted that, as a matter of practice, the provisions agreed upon represent the limit of achievement at this time.

The specific point involved lies in the clause regarding joint action of the league against an offender. As previously published in the French which violation to be an ipso factum of war but constitutional barriers in America prevent our adoption of this position.

Russian Situation.

Mr. Wilson is frankly sour on the Russian situation, saying the Soviet's answer to the Prinkipo proposal is almost insulting in its tone. His reference was to the statement made by Chicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Commissary, on the matter of the repayment of the Russian external debt. The President regarded the introduction of this point as being in the nature of a bribe. I am able to state that the prospects of the Prinkipo meeting are growing sadder each day since the first essential of the meeting is the immediate cessation of hostilities, which the Bolsheviks have not observed. The American commissioners have not left for the place of conference, and one of them said to me that the chances are even that he would not go for some time to come, if at all.

In describing the work of the League of Nations Committee, the President said it was as heavy a task as he had ever been called on to handle. All the members were actuated by the same desires and working toward the same end, but there had

Wife of President of Germany a "Hausfrau"

Born in Home of Workingman and Having Been Mistress of Home of a Saddlemaker, She Always Has "Done Her Own Work."

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 13.—The mistress of the German presidential residence is a comely "hausfrau" of medium height and slender, and up to the present time has always attended to her own household duties, done the family cooking and has even been her own dressmaker. Frau Luise Ebert, wife of the President of the new German republic, was born 45 years ago in a working man's home in Bremen. Heretofore the mistress of the home of a saddlemaker, she views her new social environment with resignation.

She knows she has been spared for attack from the right and the left," she said today in discussing the new position in which the Ebert family finds itself. "Those coming from the left will probably be the worst. They will charge us with attempting to extricate ourselves from the caste in which we have been reared, but that will never occur. Whatever may come, we are going to remain true to our traditions as a plain working man's family."

been several sharp divisions of opinion as to the best methods to be employed. In other words, he said, the question of policy was less important than the details of its application.

He became quite intimate in discussing personalities, expressing himself, for the most part, as being deeply impressed by the character and ability of the conference who represented the 14 nations, although one or two of his collaborators had evidently failed to hit it off with him as much as he would have liked.

The President looked thin and tired, showing plainly the strain of 14 hours daily work. Frequently he became humorous in describing some of the conditions he had been called to. He recalled the translation system employed in the meeting, which afforded him an opportunity to catch a few cat naps while the English was being put into French.

Then the speaker, taking on an air of gravity, said the weightiest question before humanity today was that of social and economic relations.

Nothing, he declared, was of as great importance as the League of Nations being instrumental compared to the need of giving mankind a full chance to do a day's work and earn a day's bread. Out of this pressure grew two lines of action, the first directed against the spread of Bolshevikism, which grows in intensity according to the lack of food and righteous governments, the second being the independence of the world's political relationships. The latter point goes into the subject of fighting against neutrals and Germany.

His opinion is that the lessening of the blockade was a primary condition to the restoration of order in Germany and elsewhere, at the same time realizing, he said, the need of making certain Germany's good faith before restrictive measures are reduced.

To Start Back March 6.

The similarity in the conditions existing in Russia and what may come in Germany led the President and the steps needed to separate Germany from the danger point, and the possibility of following the Russian debacle.

Reverting to the latter country, he said, with a shrug, that it was useless to deny the problem presented was almost insoluble and that time must be relied upon as a factor in working out a formula of correction. The elimination of wartime restrictions with the consequent removal of highhanded and arbitrary conditions of immediate opportunities for all nations would remove much of the stagnation and inertia attacking the world today, he believed and he believed that the economic measures now being discussed would help much to that end.

He informed his hearers that boundary questions would be settled simultaneously so that each participant would receive an award predicated upon justice and reason and would be enabled to find compensation in those cases when the claims were not fully met. He didn't antic-

CORONER'S JURY HOLDS 3 MEN IN SALOON KILLING

Continued from Page One.

abruptly: "Why did you kill Conley?"

"I didn't shoot Conley," Murray replied.

"Is the man sitting out there who died?" Dever asked, referring to spectators in the witness room.

"He certainly is not," Murray answered.

Murray testified that he had never seen the two men who entered just before the shooting and that his back was turned when the shots were fired.

He said he knew McFarland and McHugh and that McFarland slept above the saloon the night before, but did not come down until after the shooting. McHugh, he said, was in the saloon the night before.

Dever Knows Slayer.

Circuit Attorney Oakley said to Murray: "I am satisfied that you know who shot Conley."

"I'm satisfied that I don't," he answered.

"You are afraid of the gang if you tell?"

Harry Lushy, the bartender, testified that McFarland was upstairs but was not in the saloon at the time of the shooting. He volunteered the further statement that McHugh was not there, although he had not been asked about McHugh. He was asked why he volunteered that statement. He hesitated and answered that he thought he had been asked about McHugh.

He declared the league of nations would "contain seeds of new wars unless constructed on principles of justice."

Report of Union Between Germany and German-Austria.

Copyright, 1919, by the Post-Dispatch Publishing Co. (New York World).

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The correspondent of the London Daily News at Weimar wires his paper:

"I learn an agreement has been arrived at between the German and German-Austrian Governments as to the union of German-Austria with the empire. The matter will be definitely settled at a conference Feb. 19."

Colgate Death Rate Up 50 Per Cent

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne has addressed a report to the Pope in which he says that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining foodstuffs, the death rate in Cologne has risen 50 per cent.

"St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper."

"First in Everything."

Post-Dispatch Exceeded Three Combined

With 23 Columns to Spare

Yesterday, Friday, an analysis of Home-Merchants' advertising carried by the St. Louis newspapers, again shows the POST-DISPATCH "way in the lead, as usual. The figures:

POST-DISPATCH alone 83 Cols.

3 out of all 4 of the others combined . . . 60 Cols.

The one big overwhelming reason why both Home and National buyers of advertising continually concentrate in the columns of the POST-DISPATCH, a concentration lasting over a period of 40 years, is guaranteed circulation.

The POST-DISPATCH guarantees that it has a circulation in the city of St. Louis, daily or Sunday, double that of the Globe-Democrat. It further guarantees that it sells more papers in St. Louis and suburbs than there are homes in the city.

"St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper."

"First in Everything."

YOU CAN GET A GOOD PRICE FOR THAT USED ARTICLE—if you advertise it in POST-DISPATCH—WANTS."

RANTZAU SAYS HE WILL RESIST ENTIRE DEMOBILIZATION

Russian Situation Set for Consideration at the Session

Continued from Page One.

Today.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—When the Supreme Council reassembles at 3 o'clock this afternoon, E. M. House will take the place of President Wilson.

Russian situation is set for consideration at the session, which is taken to indicate that the question of the conference on the Princes Islands will be taken up.

Mr. House will attend the council meetings regularly until the President's return to Paris.

COMPLAINS ABOUT ALLIED ATTITUDE

EXPECTED TO BE READY IN WEEK

Economic Condition of Germany to Be Considered After She Accepts Military Provisions.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—With reference to the new terms of armistice to be presented to Germany, the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that when these terms are read, the allies will give notice to Germany, not in a threatening sense, but in order to provide for the presentation of new conditions.

"With reference to the renewal of Monday," the correspondent states, "it is understood that Marshal Foch has been given definite verbal instructions by the Supreme War Council to deal on his own authority with any situation which demands instant action. It will require a strict observance of the demands already made for the evacuation of German troops presented to Mrs. Wilson.

The approaches to the train were carpeted, and on each side stood detachments of the Republican Guard, standing at attention. As the presidential party entered the cars the band played the "Marseillaise." Premier Clemenceau was especially cordial in his farewell, congratulating President Wilson upon his achievement.

The results accomplished, he concluded, embraced two main principles: First, no nation shall go to war under every other means of settlement shall be fully and fairly tried; second, no nation shall forcibly seek to disturb a territory's integrity or interfere with the political independence of the nations of the world.

These were the great principles, but later another great principle must be laid down, that no nation should retain armaments fit only for aggressive purposes.

Orlando's Expressions.

Prime Minister Orlando expressed deep satisfaction at having collaborated in what was going to be one of the greatest documents of history.

"This morning at 10:30 o'clock under the presidency of M. Klotz,

"The commission continued the examination of the principles which the right to reparation and heard in succession, Mr. Dulles (U. S. A.) and Mr. Hughes (British Empire), who explained the points of view adopted by their respective governments.

"The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow (Saturday)."

An official statement issued by the Commission on Responsibility for the War today follows:

"At a meeting of the Department of the Interior this morning at 11 o'clock, questions of organization and procedure in connection with the three subcommittees of the Commission on Responsibility for the War were discussed. These subcommittees are those dealing on acts of war, responsibility for the violation of the war and customs of war.

"An arrangement was made to which each subcommittee is to meet at least twice during the next week.

FORMER WIFE STOPS PAYMENT OF TRUSTS TO C. PEPPER BELL

OF TRUSTS TO C. PEPPER BELL

She Declares He Has Not Been Paying \$50 Alimony Awarded With Divorce.

An order was issued by Circuit Judge Falkenhausen today against the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. restraining it temporarily from paying out of the funds of Christine Pepper Bell, son of C. Pepper Bell, until the alimony claims of Miss Bell have been adjudicated.

Baron Makuno said a proposal was submitted later which, it was hoped, would receive favorable attention. The nature of this proposal he did not know, but it is supposed to refer to an amendment abolishing racial distinctions in international affairs.

China's Adherence.

George Nicoll Barnes, the British Minister of Labor, and Premier Venizelos of Greece, also spoke approvingly of the league of nations. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate, gave China's adherence to the League.

The Arabian delegate pointed out the constitution of the league recognized the right of self-determination, and there was the same setting of distinguished personnel and solemn dignity that marked previous gatherings of the allied delegations.

President Wilson presented a striking picture as he stood before the delegates to read the covenant and expand its merits. He spoke in a calm, even tone, without gesture or emphasis, but when he referred to "armed forces" in the background, and "to exploitation of helpless peoples" there was a ring in his voice when he uttered those words which would have brought applause but for the staid procedure of the conference, which forbids all demonstrations.

Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy voiced their approval of the covenant, but M. Bourgeois of France, while expressing his support, made reservations which indicated that his proposals for an international military force will be rejected.

The conference adjourned at 7 o'clock.

Friends Are Pleased.

The conference will not be asked for the present to adopt the covenant, which will remain open for further consideration. The friends of the President are highly gratified that the main purpose has been accomplished in forming the constitution of the league before his return to America.

The plan for the creation of the League of Nations, which President Wilson will take with him to the United States, will not be in condition to permit action by the United States Senate until the treaty of peace is confirmed.

The Society of Nations' project, and the treaty of peace to be framed

HOUSE TAKES WILSON'S PLACE IN SUPREME COUNCIL

Continued from Page One.

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and its baggage had been received.

The sea was calm as the gunboat made its way to the George Washington.

President Left Paris Last Night for Trip Home.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—With yesterday's plenary session of the peace conference concluded, and the newly framed covenant of the league of nations read and discussed, President Wilson left Paris last night for Brest on his way back to the United States. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him.

and the principle of self-determination expressed by the covenant.

League Constitution Read.

When the President was reading the league report, Mrs. Wilson accompanied by the President's naval aide, was escorted to a place back of the delegates' table.

The reading continued for 35 minutes without interruption or applause.

As he closed the President laid aside the document and spoke of what had been accomplished.

The President closed his speech at

LEAGUE DRAFT A PRACTICAL, HUMAN DOCUMENT, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

We Are Brothers and Have a Common Purpose, He Declares in Speech at Reading of Constitution.

CALLS IT "COVENANT OF FRIENDSHIP"

Simplicity of Document, He Says, Appeals to Him as One of Its Chief Virtues. Certain to Be One of Its Chief Virtues.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's speech at the peace conference at the reading of the draft of the League of Nations yesterday follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I have the honor, and claim it a very great privilege of reporting, in the name of the commission constituted by the conference on the formulation of a plan for the league of nations I am happy to say that it is a unanimous report, a unanimous report from the 14 nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Serbia.

"I think it will be serviceable and interesting if I, with your permission, read the document as the only report we have to make."

President Wilson then read the draft. When he reached article XIX, and had read through the second paragraph, the President paused.

"I pause to point out that a misconception might arise in connection with one of the sentences I have just read—if any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report is made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper."

ARTICLE XIX.

"To the colonies and territories which are in consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that they should be given the right to self-government and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the members of each party shall be entitled to establish the seat of the league a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory Powers and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

"In every case of mandate the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control of administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

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"Then, if the party in possession of the subject matter in dispute merely sits still and does nothing, it has accepted the decision of the council in the sense that it makes no resistance; but sometimes might be done to it that it renders the subject matter in dispute.

"In such a case, the only case contemplated, it is provided that the executive council, may then consider what steps will be necessary to oblige the party against whom judgment had been given to comply with the decisions of the court.

As to Article XIX.

After reading Article XIX, President Wilson also stopped and said:

"Let me say that before being embodied in this document, this was the subject matter of a very careful discussion by representatives of the five greater powers, and that their unanimous conclusion is the matter embodied in this article."

Having read the entire document, President Wilson concluded as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to add to the presence of the official representatives of various governments here present, including myself. I may say that there is a universal feeling that the world cannot rest satisfied with merely official guidance, but of the most encouraging sort. It was obvious throughout our discussions that, although there were subjects upon which there were individual differences of judgment with regard to the method by which our objects should be obtained, there was practically at no point any serious differences of opinion or motive as to the objects which we were seeking.

"Indeed, while these debates were not made the opportunity for the expression of enthusiasm and sentiment within the other members of the commission, all agree with me that there was an understanding of high respect and of enthusiasm for the thing we were trying to do, which was heartening throughout every meeting.

People Represented.

"You cannot have a representative assembly of twelve hundred million people but if you leave it to each government to have, if possible, one or more of their representatives, though only with a single vote, it may vary its representation from time to time, not only, but it may originate the choice of several representatives.

"Wireless here unintelligible.

"Therefore, we thought that this was a proper and a very prudent concession to the practically universal opinion of plain and everywhere that they wanted to do something to doubt or uncertainty; that the co-operation of the great body of nations should be assured in the maintenance of peace upon terms of honor and of international obligations.

"The compulsion of that task was constantly upon us, and at no point was there shown the slightest desire to do anything but suggest the best means to accomplish that great object. There is very great significance, therefore, in the fact the result reached was

"And you will notice that this

Articles to Which Wilson Gave Special Explanation

Two articles of the Society of Nations constitution, which were given especial attention by President Wilson in his speech on the reading of the draft in Paris yesterday follow:

ARTICLE XV.

"If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the Executive Council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary-general; who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary-general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the documents, maps, plans, and the Executive Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the party in dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations and that if any party shall refuse to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the recommendations. If no such unanimous report is made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper."

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory power must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience, of religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications, military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

"There are territories, such as southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical continuity to the mandates, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population.

"In every case of mandate the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

"The degree of authority, control of administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties in each case, be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or charter.

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"The degree of authority, control of administration to be exercised

FIGHT ON HIGHER EXPENSES TO BE TAKEN TO CAPITAL

Aldermen to Send Committee of Five to Jefferson City to Oppose Measures Affecting St. Louis.

\$5,651,210 WOULD BE ADDED TO BILLS

Bill Aimed to Eliminate "Scalping" of Theater and Other Tickets, Providing \$500 Fine, Is Introduced.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution creating a special committee of five Aldermen to go to Jefferson City and oppose legislation now pending before the legislature that would increase the annual tax on this city \$5,651,210.

Action was taken on recommendation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which maintains that the city can ill afford to meet this increased expenditure. The resolution authorizes the committee to invite co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in opposing legislation deemed unwise, financial to the interests of the city.

The measures against which the fight is to be directed provide among other things, for salary increases for city employees, more taxation, larger appropriations for fire and police departments, increase in compensation for petit jurors and band music.

Committee to Meet Monday.

A. A. of the objectionable bills was printed in editions of the Post-Dispatch yesterday.

The committee, which is composed of Aldermen Hall, chairman; Godfrey, Schrantz, McChesney and A. H. Niederleue, will meet at 11 a. m. Monday in the aldermanic chamber to outline a plan of action. It was announced that Comptroller Noite and Deputy Comptroller Gunn would probably accompany the committee to Jefferson City in an advisory capacity.

In offering the resolution Alderman Hall stated that he did so with out prejudice to members of the police or fire departments or to any of the beneficiaries in the measures to be proposed.

Bill Against Ticket "Scalpers."

A bill to eliminate ticket speculators in the theater was introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman McChesney. It would prohibit the sale of tickets to theaters, circuses, or other places of amusement at a higher price than that charged at the ticket office, under a penalty of \$25 to \$500. McChesney expressed the conviction that some amusement concerns co-operate with speculators by providing them with desirable seats to be sold at high prices.

The ordinance, which provides groceries, butcher and delicatessen shops to close on Sunday was passed.

A clause permits delicatessen shops to open on Sunday from 3 to 6 p. m. for the sale of cooked articles and canned food only. Opponents of the proposed ordinance have announced that they will ask Mayor Kiel to veto it. This will have 20 days in which to sign the bill, and it would become effective 30 days after receiving his signature.

Bill for \$2000 for Relief.

A bill was introduced by Alderman Hart at the request of Harry Caldwell, for relief in the sum of \$2000.

On Sept. 13, 1915, Caldwell was a prisoner at the city workhouse and was given some dynamite in the quarry when a guard carelessly fired a gun, the concussion of which exploded the dynamite. Caldwell's left eye and thumb and small finger on the left hand were destroyed, and he was otherwise injured, so that he will be marked for life. The claim will be referred to the City Counsellor for investigation and recommendation.

Alderman Kraleman introduced a resolution calling a conference of the City Treasurer and department heads with a view to arranging disbursement of wages to employees from the city hall to prevent their losing time on paydays.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Board of Public Service to report to the Board of Aldermen what was being done to eliminate the rail road grade crossing at Delmar boulevard and Wabash tracks. The work had been stopped on account of the war.

Announcement was made by Alderman Wyrick that there would be a public hearing at 3 p. m. Wednesday on the bill prohibiting solicitation of customers in front of stores by men stationed on the sidewalks, commonly known as "pullers" who accost passersby and endeavor to induce them to enter stores.

BURGLARS FIND \$400 HIDDEN

Burglars who visited the room of Leo McElroy, 1929 Olive street, his absence, after finding his hiding place for \$400 he had hidden in a closet, and not only took the money but also a pistol and clothes valued at \$100. They also ransacked the room of Mrs. Beulah O'Brien, taking clothes worth \$75.

Other burglaries reported were the room of Miss Bessie Gordon, 1019 Market street, jewelry worth \$200; room of Nellie Rees, 1018 South Eighth street, jewelry worth \$75; home of John Pender, 1018 South Broadway, \$55 cash and clothing worth \$50; home of Joseph Giles, 4425 Garfield avenue, \$69 cash, and \$50 worth of clothing, and apartment of Margaret Barry, 5375 Pershing avenue, clothing and jewelry valued at \$275.

Two Medical Officers, the First St. Louisans Home From German Prison Camps, Relate Experiences

Capt. John F. Hardesty and Lieut. Harold A. Goodrich tell of months of hardships— latter describes instances of deliberate cruelty.

The first St. Louisans to return home from German prison camps are Capt. John F. Hardesty of 3206 California avenue, and Lieut. Harold A. Goodrich, 11 East Brookwood avenue, Webster Groves, medical officers. They were captured in the great offensive of the Germans against the British last March, and who spent nine months in Germany, during which Capt. Hardesty lost 30 pounds in weight.

It was an unusual circumstance that the two officers had attended St. Louis University at the same time; he had practiced law in St. Louis, and the other had served in adjacent British divisions simultaneously but not for the first time in a German prison cage. They were separated, and sent to different camps in Germany, and have not seen each other since.

The officers were interviewed on their experiences by Post-Dispatch reporters. Capt. Hardesty being the home of his parents at Winfield, Mo., 50 miles north of St. Louis, and Lieut. Goodrich at his mother's home, New Haven, Mo., 67 miles west of here. They told of months of scanty nourishment, and Goodrich described instances of actual and deliberate brutality which he said he witnessed.

Three Instances.

One of these instances was the systematic mistreatment of an East Indian Sergeant who refused to study German and anti-British propaganda for the purpose of returning to India. The Germans beat him until he was captured.

The second was the beating of a convalescent British private who cooked some scraps of potatoes on a stove in the hospital barracks.

The two Americans were repeatedly questioned by German intelligence officers, particularly at Winfield, and Lieut. Goodrich was captured.

The third was the beating of a German private who refused to eat the food given him.

"We learned that the Germans had filtered around us, and passed on about him a story every day. We were sent from there to Rastatt, whence they separated Hardesty and I, although we tried hard to stay together. We were the only American officers there. I finally got to the prison camp at Goettingen about the middle of June.

"We were moved back to a prison camp at Denain, and I met Capt. Hardesty there. While there our food consisted of one bowl of soup, about half a pound of bread, and a few biscuits, and we were sent to a camp at Winfield.

"The British, it should be explained, use battalions, not regiments, as mobile units, each battalion containing 1000 men, and each officer in command attached to each battalion. Lieut. Goodrich, whose brigade was held in reserve for a counter attack, was sent to the front to command a first aid station March 22, replacing an officer who was disabled by shell-shock. The post was 150 yards back of the outpost lines.

"They were sent to be sent to four postcards and two letters a month when Capt. Hardesty was captured.

"The worst was that the Germans maintained a heavy, deep barrage behind us, and we couldn't get our wounded men back. The stretcher bearers that started back with wounded never returned.

"Orders were held the line at all costs, and your Tommy interprets that very literally. They were dying plentifully, but there wasn't any talk of pulling back until late in the afternoon, there was a report that the boche was filtering around behind us, and that we would have to get out.

"However, an officer said that all us headquarter people would take rations and man a section of trench, then get back after it was dark.

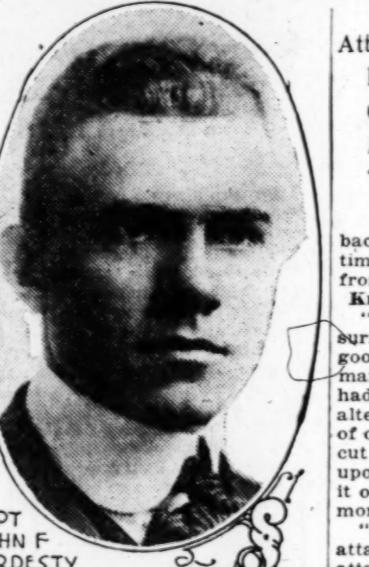
"I was treating a British machine gunner who had been wounded in the face, and who wrongly thought he had lost an eye. He was raving angry, and crying, through his tears and blood."

"'Urge and fix me up, sir; fix me up, so I can get back in and do in some of the dirty 'U's.'

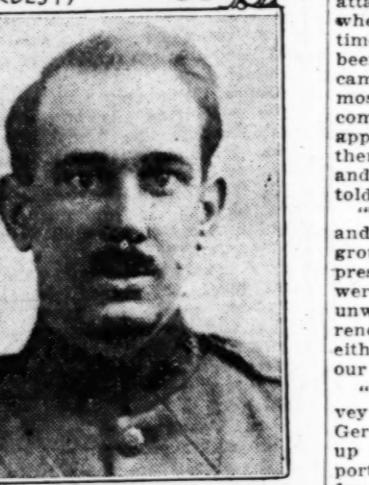
"Just then my Corporal came in with his face white, and said, a frightened, dazed whisper:

"There's two German officers outside, and they want to speak to an officer."

"Well, I thought it was good-by old Missouri, for I expected a hand to come dropping in, but there were eight compounds, or blocks of separate stockades. The one I was assigned to was a high



CAPT. JOHN F. HARDESTY



LIEUT. HAROLD A. GOODRICH

Attended Same School, Practiced Profession Here, and Worked Close Together in France, but Met for the First Time After Their Capture.

back through the barrage. All this time, you see, they were shelling our front lines and back areas.

Knew They Would Be Surrounded.

"We knew we were going to be surrounded, and although we had a rifle each, we had no rifle, but for it, many of the officers in command had been killed and none of the subalterns would take the responsibility of ordering a retirement. So we were cut off from our own forces and fired upon from all sides. But we fought it out and gave them a run for their money, and that was all the game.

"The daily routine here was something like this: We had to be up in time to answer roll call at 9 a. m. and then we had all morning with nothing to do. There was no formal announcement of dinner. The doors of the mess hall just opened, but we were there, you can bet, on that.

"There was no time when it was necessary to go to the mess hall, so we had to go to the mess hall, and then we had to go to the mess hall again. All afternoon we sat around and roll call and supper came again at 6. Lights went out at 9 o'clock, when we were required to be in bed. An inspection was held nightly to see that we were there and to check up on any attempted escapes.

Questioned at Karlsruhe.

"At the end of three weeks I was sent with 12 other Americans and about 100 British and French officers to Karlsruhe, Baden, where I went before the board of inquiry of the officers. They asked innumerable questions as to why we Americans were there and why our country had entered the war; why it had not minded its own business and, last but not least, how many Americans were there in France. They harped on that last question continually.

"We had three methods of replying. We would either refuse to answer, or say we didn't know, or tell enormous lies.

"How many Americans in France?" one intelligence officer asked.

"I don't know," I replied. Quite honestly, too, for I didn't know.

"Oh, come, come," he said, speaking in excellent English.

"Well, about four or five million," I admitted.

"From Karlsruhe I went with four other Americans to Villingen, where I was destined to spend the remainder of my stay in Germany. This was better camp than the one at Rastatt. I had a cantine more about half a mile away, and there were about 100 British and French officers.

"Here we were searched and the German officers began to exhibit for our benefit all the arrogance they were capable of. They took from me everything but my clothes and 200 francs I had hidden in a little pocket under my belt. They even took a safety razor, although I explained what it was.

Taken to Place Near Cambrai.

"At nightfall we were marched six or eight miles at the head of the column of men to a place near Cambrai. There were two mounted guards, one on the head, the other on the rear, ready to shoot us if we tried to escape. We were held in a field enclosed by a high barbed wire fence. There was a roped off space for the officers in this temporary stockade, but we saw none there when we arrived. There were a few men and later men kept coming in and departing at intervals all night.

"Here we got our first meal. It consisted of salted rations—soups, coffee, and a coffee, and about one-fifth of a loaf of black bread. We later found that this was to be our staple menu.

"In the prison camp we got two meals a day, a meal at noon and supper at night. Sometimes they varied the bill of fare to the extent of giving us carrot soup, but that was their limit. Everyone lost weight on this diet. We didn't get enough to eat, the quality was poor, occasionally there was a picture show where movies of German industries and comedies were shown; that is, they called them comedies; they were more like tragedies.

"But we enjoyed them. We could have enjoyed anything in that line in those days. By July and August I began to hear from home and parcels from the Red Cross at Berne began to drop in. In them was

"anything less than the indispensable minimum of protection will fail to meet the needs of the French people to believe they have been betrayed by their allies, among whom the count America. Our sons must never be made to face the horrors from which their fathers could not escape."

"We learned of the armistice the day it was signed through German newspapers which circulated through camp, and on Nov. 26 we were sent to Constance, on the Swiss border, where three days later an American military attaché from Berne took charge of us.

"Our train was not allowed to stop in Switzerland, so we reached an American base hospital at Alzey, France, where we were quarantined for 10 days. Upon being released from quarantine I went to London, where I was transferred again to the American forces and received my discharge shortly after reaching New York, Jan. 16."

"In the way, one British officer dropped out of the window of the compartment as we were passing through a French village where he had friends. His absence was not discovered until hours later. Of course, we thought of course, but it seemed so impossible. We had no food surplus to store up—we were hardly enough to keep life in us, and I knew I couldn't go through a hostile country in the day time and for food.

Rastatt an Officers' Camp.

"Rastatt was an officers' prison camp. There were eight compounds, or blocks of separate stockades. The one I was assigned to was a high

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FRANCE MUST HAVE THE SAAR DISTRICT, BOUILLON STATES

Former Minister Declares Inter-Allied Army Must Patrol Rhine for 5, 10 or Perhaps 20 Years.

REQUIRED MINIMUM OF PROTECTION

Says Claims to Coal Fields Cannot Be Called Annexationist, but Are as Just as in Case of Alsace.

By LINCOLN LYRE.

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World. Copyright, 1919, by Press Publishing Co. (New York World.)

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Parliament of France would refuse to ratify and the people of France would rise against any peace treaty that did not give to France the security to be found only in our possession of the Saar Valley and in the neutralization of the left bank of the Rhine; nor would it be possible for Frenchmen to accept a League of Nations not capable of protecting the outposts of civilization, which are the eastern frontiers of France, with an international armed force.

In these words Henry Franklin Bouillon, president of the parliamentary Commission for Foreign Affairs, informed the readers of the Post-Dispatch of his conception of the essential aims of France at the peace conference.

"There is, I grant you," he added, "another possible method for assuring the protection of France from aggression and with her, the rest of the world." That method involves the complete disarmament of Germany, supplemented by a careful restraint upon her power for many years.

"Well, about four or five million."

Bouillon averred that in this statement he spoke for an overwhelming majority of his fellow deputies and their electors. Laying vigorous stress on every word, he went on:

"Anything less than this indispensable minimum of protection will fail to meet the French people to believe they have been betrayed by their allies, among whom the count America. Our sons must never be made to face the horrors from which their fathers could not escape."

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E. BRESHKOVSKAYA LEADS FOR U. S. HELD

Senate Propaganda Committee of Great Need for Machinery in Russia.

Associated Press, SHINGTOM, Feb. 15.—Catherine Breshkovskaya, "grandmother of the Russian revolution," stood before the Senate propaganda committee yesterday and pleaded that America send machine and other materials to Russia to aid in an industrial revolution which she said would renew the nation's strength. Allied troops, she said, will be effective against the "Bolsheviks" only if augmented by people themselves, so tired of Bolsheviks, so tired, she said, as have asked aid from you for. Come and beat the Bolsheviks. The Russian people will be very glad.

Throughout most of her testimony Breshkovskaya spurned the chair, despite her 75 years, stood solidly before the Senate. The story of Russia's revolution, of the tumult of the "Bolsheviks" and of present poverty, was told in broken English, by a woman who was imprisoned and sent to Siberia for 22 years for helping revolution to Russia, and who recently had been months in Moscow and Poland to evade death from the Bolsheviks by whom she was regarded as conservative.

Told of the government under the monarchy they sent me for spreading revolutionary propaganda among my people, and the Bolsheviks called me a reactionary, and counter-revolutionary, I replied, pushing back her flying locks, closely shorn, with the from which they had escaped, in only a brief reference to heretical questions of the in the midst of a plea for sympathetic understanding of the people, as distinct from the Bolshevik Government.

We ask you in America for every she entreated, grouping now for an English word which interpreter supplied. "We are. We have no factories, no ships, no transports. Our schools have no fun, no pencils, no paper. The Bolsheviks have destroyed all. The torn down. We need leather, iron, machinery, scissars, tea—everything we need from. We cannot put back together organization without your help. Breshkovskaya wore a long, gown and strong Russian and when she talked of the work she was dressed in.

Friends for America. They are not the Russians," she said, "they do not good for us, do not build up. They destroy us. They destroy not only our homes and steal everywhere, but all our best men, our good people brigands get together and into a town and call themselves. They stay by force, by.

Oh, no, no, the Bolsheviks were only when questioned that Breshkovskaya spoke of the action of allied troops. They aid us only if they get against the Bolsheviks," she said. "When they stand still, no good. No less than 50,000 armed, would do good, I am sure," she added. It was the of French and British at Omsk which precipitated Bolshevik dictatorship, but now Russians but the Bolsheviks play deliverance by the Czechoslovak or any other forces.

Assault Bolsheviks. They are on the verge of a clash," she said. "It is not too late for the Bolsheviks to go on, will it dominate of Russia by Germany," inquired Senator Sterling.

"Germany. These two rivals divide Russia between them." Senator Nelson of Minnesota asked attitude the Russian peasants toward the Bolsheviks. "They are against the Bolsheviks," was blunt reply.

ST. LOUISAN IN CAMOUFLAGE UNIT OF U. S. ARMY HOME

Lieut. J. D. Bridge Tells How Activities of Artillerymen Were Screened by "Scenery" on Burlap.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST PICTURES

Holes in Cover Used for Shadows to Hide Work From the German Enemy Airmen.

The first St. Louisan to return home after serving in the camouflage section of the army in France is First Lieutenant John Dwight Bridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson E. Bridge of 23 Westmoreland place. He was an art student in New York when the camouflage company was recruited and sent to France in January 1918.

"The idea that camouflage consisted of a pot of paint and a bag of tricks is all rot," he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today in describing the work. "It was chiefly the art of making artillerymen keep under the trees as they brought their guns up, and preventing them from leaving tracks for enemy airmen to photograph. There were no paint pots, but there was a lot of hard work."

There were 700 camouflagers with the American army in France, 250 of whom were recruited in this country and the remainder of whom were drawn from the ranks in France.

Had to Select Gun Positions

"A very important duty," Lieut. Bridge said, "was selecting positions for batteries. After last July, orders were issued that the camouflage section should choose all battery positions.

"Camouflage depended for existence almost entirely on trees," Lieut. Bridge continued. "Its purpose was almost entirely to conceal gun positions. We would put up trees and, preventing them from leaving tracks for enemy airmen to photograph. There were no paint pots, but there was a lot of hard work."

"The spot would be selected among a clump of trees and the burlap made to look, from above, like foliage. If there were no trees, camouflage was entirely useless. The idea that camouflage could be put up to resemble trees, when there were no trees around, is all wrong."

"After the structure was up, the artillerymen would dig their emplacements. Meantime, our own airmen would photograph the place, and if there were any defects, they would be remedied. The camouflage officer then marked off a trail over which the artillery was brought up, the purpose being to have it follow a path of which the tracks would not be visible."

Whatever Interest I Have, I Shall Take

"Whatever interest I have, I shall take in the present controversy arising from the United States' 'settlement' is based wholly on my desire to see that the city gets what it is entitled to receive and to bring about a 'settlement' that will fit settled."

FERTILIZING PLANT DESTROYED

Loss of Factory in Savannah, Ga., Several Millions.

By the Associated Press, SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—Fed by large quantities of rosin and turpentine, fire late yesterday destroyed the plant of the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Co., and burned through three city blocks about 200 feet wide through the terminal of the Seaboard air line railroad on Hutchinson Island, with a loss estimated in millions of dollars.

Cotton, naval stores, sugar, lumber and nitrate of soda added to the intensity of the flames, which were got under control after five hours.

More than 30 freight cars loaded with large, uneven holes, in order to make dark shadows appear on it. A flat, even surface will show up on a photograph from an airplane like a roof, no matter what color it is painted.

How "Shadows" Were Made

"The burlap was colored so as to resemble the ground, and in a general way, although there were no pictures of trees, or anything else, painted on it. It also was pierced with large, uneven holes, in order to make dark shadows appear on it. A flat, even surface will show up on a photograph from an airplane like a roof, no matter what color it is painted."

"Germans were very adept at camouflaging, especially in carefully selecting their gun positions."

"There was one Major in our army who said he didn't believe in camouflage, and thought it was all foolishness, so he aligned his battery out in the open. He had been there about 12 hours when one of his guns was put out by a shell; then he removed them. It was following that incident that the Major was made making camouflage obligatory."

Bridge went to France as a Sergeant. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on July 1, and promoted to First Lieutenant in November. He intends to return soon to his study of portrait painting, in New York. He is 25 years old.

ALBONQUIN TO HAVE NEW HOME

Dentist's Wife Gives Stranger \$5 and His Diploma.

Police are seeking a youth who visited the home of Mrs. Ida Williams, 4187 McPherson avenue, and induces her to cash a check for \$5 after delivering a letter that he said he had been commissioned to deliver from her husband, Frank Williams, a dentist, at present in Advance, Mo. The letter was sent back from the bank marked "worthless."

Mrs. Williams said she had communicated with her husband and learned that the youth had been his patient in Advance and had been given a letter to her to mail. Instead of mailing the missive, she said, he brought it to St. Louis and presented the check. Her husband, she said, had told her that the youth had cashed several other checks in Advance before coming here.

THE WORK OF THE WORLD LOOMS LARGE—Capable workers are required. Get them through a "Help" line.

WOMAN CASHES BOGUS CHECK

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ST. LOUISAN IN CAMOUFLAGE UNIT OF U. S. ARMY HOME

HE WAS CAMOUFLAGE OFFICER IN FRANCE

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CREATURE'S VIGOROUS FETTLE IN DOUBLE BILL

"Cavalleria" and "I'Pagliacci" Have Gripping Performances at Odeon.

Giuseppe Creatore possesses the precious spark without which musical scholarship is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The eccentric Italian proved this once more last night at the Odeon by giving performances of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I'Pagliacci" which, despite a pitifully small orchestra and a wretched chorus, were as gripping as an epicure of operatic thrills could desire. What could be not accomplished with an orchestra of 65 or more, with a thoroughly adequate company, when he works such marvels with the penurious means at his disposal?

Without going into the details of the double production, two incidents may give his all-convincing favor. The intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" is as hackneyed as anything well may be. It would seem impossible to awaken at this date the most sluggish interest in it, particularly when the director commands a string section of only nine, to include first and second violins, violas, violoncellos and basses. Yet that is precisely what Creatore was able to do. The intermezzo climaxed with a rousing and unanimous burst of bright and fresh, newly coined. That this was accompanied with such gyrations, contortions and hissing implorations to the musicians as would shock a conductor of the school of dignity, was of little moment; what counted was the result.

Then, there was the Finale of Leoncavallo's tabled tragedy, in which the passions at work on the little stage of the temple of Ninetta playfully change from the field of fiction to that of reality. This searing climax was developed by the director with a sweep that took in every musician in the orchestra, every member of the chorus. His hold on the emotions of the audience was tightened inexorably, wrench by wrench, through the growing alarm registered by the chorus, through the swiftly heightening tension of the solo singers, through polyanphony piled on polyanphony in the orchestra. So intense was the strain, that Canio's dagger stroke at the end came as a relief.

Fierly Acting and Singing.

Whether they have great voices or not, all of Creatore's casts are compelled to act, and to sing with rousing vigor. There was Giuseppe Corallo, who was Pietro Corallo when he sang with the San Carlo troupe a few years ago. In the interim, he has changed something besides his name. He acted the part of Tiriddu with genuine fire, and the same flame was instinct in his singing, when it came to diologue to be delivered in declamatory style. It is true that much is to be desired in his singing of arias like the famous "Sciliana" and the "Brindisi" drinking song, but we should rarely hear open if we were contented only with perfect voices.

Louise-Darcie acted the emotional role of Santuzza with a zest promised by her playing of Aida Wednesday night, and her singing was much more satisfactory. The lesser role does not demand so great and prolonged a strain on the voice. Alice Heeler was acceptable as Lola, and so was Mario Falanto as Alfo, "Pagliacci." Both were good.

Greek Evans in the part of Tonio, the famous Prologue was excellently sung by the young baritone, though a suspicion was left as to the validity of his high tones. There would have been a greater sensation had Evans not shown the taste to give the song with restraint. If he had wished to roar, he could have belched with the gusto of these, so thunderous is his organ.

But the distinctive thing about his part was the acting. He had thought out a conception of his own for the vindictive clown, who in his hands became a brash, malicious half-wit, with a touch of Callahan—ludicrous in his love-making, half-insensible of the catastrophe, his revenge was working. Salvatore Solaro also did admirable acting as the old man, though his voice is no longer dramatic enough for the aria, "Ridi, Pagliacci." He was given, however, with feeling. Miss Hester sang and acted well as Nedda, and Giuseppe Monti was good as Silvio.

This afternoon's matinee presents Verdi's "Trovatore" with Riccardo Martin, Jeanne Gordon, Heeler, Giorgio Pulti and Alfredo Valenti in the principal roles.

BRITISH PLAN CONSIDERED FOR INTERNATIONAL PORTS

Commission Begins Work to Devise Scheme for Free Passage of Food Through Waterways.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The commission dealing with international control of ports, railways and waterways has been appointed as the basis of a draft prepared by Great Britain, according to the Daily Mail.

The commission of ports, railways and waterways, the newspaper says, "has appointed two subcommittees, one of which sat for the first time today to devise a scheme to provide for free passage of foods via waterways through one state to another which may have no access to the sea."

"Before the war Austria had to make it a condition of carrying emigrant traffic en route to the United States that it should go by the Hamburg-American line. The commission proposed to sweep away all restrictions on the use of the sea, and it was suggested that certain canals and railways should be placed under international control, but Great Britain regards this plan as unworkable."

"The second subcommittee will deal with special aspects of transit and navigation."

The sensation is comparable to

BOOK REVIEWS

NEW BOOKS FOR THE WEEK AT THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

Any of these books will be sent by parcel post to card-holders on receipt of postage.

SELECTED ADDRESSES AND PUBLIC PAPERS OF WOODROW WILSON.

—Being a compilation of the addresses and public papers of Woodrow Wilson from the time he was first made President of the United States until he went abroad.

EUROPEAN THEORIES OF THE DRAMA, by Barrett E. Hart.

An analysis of dramatic art and criticism from Aristotle to the present day in a series of selected texts with commentaries, bibliographies and bibliographies. This book is well indexed and will be indispensable to students.

THE BULWARKS OF PEACE, by Heber Hart.

—In this work the author reviews the various influences which normally make peace; the causes from which the danger of disturbance will arise and the remedial conditions which must be established in order that peace may be secured.

THE LETTERS OF THOMASINA ATKINS.

—Very entertaining are these letters by a member of the "Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

She makes a joke of a hardship and discusses risk with a shrug.

ESSAYS: IRISH AND AMERICAN, by John B. Yeats.

—To those who recall Mr. Yeats' these essays will recall that conversation with which he did not always, but always started us thinking on our own account. The reader will find here profound thoughts put into such simple words that their wisdom might be overlooked, and also much delightful folly uttered with such vivacity and gaiety that it seems to have the glow of truth.

SONGS OF A RED CROSS NURSE, by Brookes More.—A book of stirring war ballads, each of which tells in verse a real story. This searing climax was developed by the director with a sweep that took in every musician in the orchestra, every member of the chorus. His hold on the emotions of the audience was tightened inexorably, wrench by wrench, through the growing alarm registered by the chorus, through the swiftly heightening tension of the solo singers, through polyanphony piled on polyanphony in the orchestra. So intense was the strain, that Canio's dagger stroke at the end came as a relief.

The Ball-Player Humanized.

RAMS OF TECHNICAL BASEBALL ARE WRITTEN AGAIN, by an anonymous author, who has met the needs of the distinguished men and women of her time: Kings, Presidents, soldiers, men of letters, empire makers, musicians and revolutionaries. One will find stories of celebrities, anecdotes of travel and sport, of the field and the boudoir.

WHITE MAN.

GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN'S African jungle romance, "White Man," is said to be one of the best sellers in fiction today. It deserves to be, for it many good qualities in the line of entertainment. It would make a good movie but for the fact that some of the incidents would be almost impossible to reproduce by the most daring actors. For example, when the hero rescues the woman he loves, he does this by crawling down in his airplane on the roof of a native hut built over a giant tree, in which the lady is held captive by the villain, a thoroughly depraved white adventurer. The machine breaks through, setting the place on fire, and Mr. White Man steps out and climbs down to where the young woman awaits him, carries her out and shows the villain, all in the nick of a few minutes.

Although the now rather worn plot of setting a man and a woman, strangers to each other, one handsome and the other beautiful, in a wilderness, is used, Mr. Chamberlain does not play up the sex theme as some have done. On the contrary, the movement the lady is treated with an almost chivalry and consideration as the conditions permit, and a good deal of the action's real adventure—hunting elephants and subduing the wilderness.

There are also touches of humor and philosophy which make the book more than mere narrative of adventure and unusual courting. And it incidentally teaches the lesson of the great value of a clean, manly life and a love of the outdoors.

A reviewer calls attention to this author's previous adventure in literature, a book entitled "Home," which he says was a better work, because it was a careful study of family life. But that may be a matter of taste. Certainly "White Man" is a book of which any author might be proud, because it is genuinely entertaining. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

ITALY'S GREAT WAR AND HER NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, by Mario Alberti, Carlo Covi, Giandomenico Lodigiani, Tommaso Siliani, Attilio Tassan and Ettore Tolomei.

The purpose of this book is to justify Italy's territorial claims.

It tells the story of Italy's sacrifices in making them. It is a protest against abandoning her "natural frontiers" on the ground that it is necessary for the preservation of her inviolability to hold them.

Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, and Alibri & Lacroix, Milan.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE, by Theodore Roosevelt.

A collection of selections from the newspaper and magazine editorials written by Col.

Roosevelt after the war began.

Excerpts from some of his speeches are given. The price of the volume is \$1.00.

The price of the book is \$1.00.

RAVISHED ARMENIA, by Aurora Mardigian.

The personal story of the Armenian outrages by the Turks by a beautiful young girl who went through the harrowing experiences and whose father and mother were slain by the Turkish mob before her eyes. An indignation stirring narrative that puts the unspeakable Turk beyond the pale of civilization and mercy.

(Kingfield Press, New York.)

A Purposeful Book.

WHETHER the hands of the automatic writers are moved, as they believe, by disembodied intelligences or by their own subconscious energies, the fact remains that the newest books so produced are purposeful and morally helpful.

Such a book is the one entitled "The Seven Presidents, an Experience in Psychic Phenomena," by Margaret Cameron. This lady appears to have had some convincing experiences, first with planchette, and afterwards with the pencil. She thus describes the sensations of automatic writing, as it appears to the one holding the pencil:

"Planchette and pencil had been in my hands in a dark room, and in the afternoon, while I was still alone, I picked up a lead pencil and placed its point on a sheet of paper, expecting no response.

"To my great surprise, I was conscious almost instantly of its vitality.

"The second subcommittee will deal with special aspects of transit and navigation."

The sensation is comparable to

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The \$10,000 Prize Novel

EMBERS

By Jeffrey Densmore

"An unusually fine piece of work, it is only once or twice in a generation that such a book comes along."

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ROSEN'S FIDDLING WINS ROUSING APPLAUSE

Boyish Soloist's Engaging, if Not Great, Rendition of Tschaikowsky.

BY RICHARD L. STOKES.

THE numerous symphony audience at the Odeon yesterday evening were not unmoved by the performance of 19-year-old violinist, one of those sudden and violent fancies which the author says, "are the inculcation of a high moral ideal than to prove the immortality of the individual."

"Seven Purposes" are "Progress, Light, Truth, Healing, Building, Protection and Justice," equally good save Progress, which makes them serve. One of them must each man serve, if he proceeds toward the "Great Purpose."

One inflection to the words, sets them afire with such ardor, that everyone is moved to tears.

The physical merits of the performance and applause which led finally to Director Zach's inviting the whole orchestra to rise and join in acknowledging the tribute; its appalling defect, one of the spirit, passed almost unnoticed. The excerpt from the third Suite was given with noisy vigor, which was perhaps all that it deserves. The program will be repeated tonight.

Yesterday was introduced a new departure, when the management's will be permanent. This was the abolition of the intermission in the middle of the program. The time-saving measure, it was explained, was adopted in behalf of suburban patrons of the orchestra, and of wives who wish to get away early enough to drive downtown for their husbands at their offices. Yet despite demand rather robust powers of endurance.

ATHLETIC CARNIVAL APPROVED

Twelfth Engineers Auxiliary at Attended in a Body.

The Women's Auxiliary at the Twelfth Engineers has approved the municipal athletic carnival at the Coliseum the night of Washington's birthday and will attend in a body.

The carnival will be under the auspices of the Municipal Athletic Association, and over 100,000 spectators will be given a reception to the St. Louis-formed military units as they return from service overseas.

About 2000 entries have been received for the track and field events.

TO MERGE TICKET OFFICES

Downtown Railroad Places Will Be Consolidated Monday.

The downtown railroad ticket offices are to be consolidated on Monday, according to announcements by B. F. Burns, regional director of the railroads.

On Monday, the railroads will be given a short time to

close their offices in the Rainer Building.

A supervising head for the joint

will soon be named and one

road will be selected to act as a

clearing house for the payment of

all bills. Six rooms will be ticket

and information offices only.

One room will be used for the joint

accounting work and information

bureau of all lines.

Such an outburst was a bit,

but the great

and the small

and the large

and the medium

and the small

and the large

and the small

The Movies

AND THE MOUSE"
AT THE NEW PERSHING
Theatre and Bill Desmond the
stars on Double Bill.

new Pershing Theater, for
the Park, Delmar boulevard,
Linton avenue, there will be
photoplay offerings for the
rest of the week, with a com-
bination of bill next Thurs-

days, starting tomor-
row, leading feature will be Alice
the Vitagraph super-prime.
The "Lion and the Mouse,"
based on a story by the late
Klein, and it has always
posed that it was
after John D. Rockefeller,
the first millionaire. The story
of a young woman, who
is artless, and just "cute,"
the magnet in the game of
bills, also, for the first half
will be "Life's Funny
Man," in which
bonds has the leading role.
In comedy is unus-
ual in this instance is
highly amusing.

A PREACHER
IN NEWEST OFFERING
"Roarin' Reform" Promises
at the Liberty Theater.
ture of the Liberty Theater
for the first half of the week
tomorrow will be Tom Mix
"Roarin' Reform." This will
be presented Thursday by Virginia

"The Love Auction,"
"Roarin' Reform" is a western
in which Mix, in the role
of a sheriff, is rough,
the sense of fairness prompts
the place of a minister
to a general market closed strong.

"Surplus" bank reserves were up
\$15,000,000 for the week, while a
result of \$14,000,000 in new
deposits at the Federal Bank.
Deposits at the Reserve Bank in-
creased heavily; those on Government
collateral rising \$91,000,000. Out-
standing circulation was \$14,000,000
larger.

Technical conditions governed this
week's firm and more active stock
market, shorts covering at the first
indications of buying, and then
times as indicated by better basic
and prospects, although there still
existed widely divergent opinions, re-
specting the future of important in-
dustries.

More settlement in the metal
trading with refined copper down to
33 cents and additional dividend re-
ductions, kept that group under re-
straint.

Business in the Mexican situation
was attended by substantial gains,
not only in oils, but among other is-
sues which are interested in the
trend of events across the Rio
Grande.

Motors, tobaccos and other speciali-
ties more popularly designated as
"peace" issues were easily advanced to
the confusion of the bears, but
rallies remained in a state of suspended
action, standard shares hard-

ended.

Foreign flotations prevailed in the
money market, 90-day loans being
made at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent on all industrial
collaterals, and 6 to 6 1/2 per cent on
gold, rising to 6 1/2 per cent, reflecting
the increased inquiry for time funds.

Foreign flotations sustained the
dull bond market, much of the hesi-
tation in that quarter coming from
the heavy sales of Liberty issues, the
First and Second 4s and Fourth 4 1/4s

falling to new low records.

STOCK VALUES STRONG
DESPITE LIGHT TRADENew York Stocks
REPORTED DAILY FOR THE POST-DISPATCH BY G. H. WALKER & CO., 307 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Wall Street Market Is Higher on
Shipping Shares and
Oil Issues.

Closing Prices on Liberty Bonds
in New York.

By Leased Wire from the New York
Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Final prices
for the day's bond sales were as follows:
1st, first convertible, \$12.80; second
4s, \$2.80; third convertible, \$13.60; third
4s, \$2.80; fourth 4s, \$3.60; fifth
4s, \$3.60.

The day's stock market began

with a decline in St. Paul stock,

which declined 15 points. But this
movement presently showed itself to
be a diversion to facilities specula-
tive in "Europe" elsewhere; notably in
the "industrial" stocks.

The selling of St. Paul was based
again on the company's abnormally
low net earnings under Government
operation. This is probably entirely
due to the fact that the company
is not affected by the alloments of
earnings under the guarantee, and it
ought not to affect the company's
business after the return of the
private ownership.

The general market closed strong.

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Perret, who has adapted
the screen production
of Edward Vailier's "The Thieves,"
reports that the photo-
work is nearing completion.

Falstaff has just started
his new Aircraft picture,
going for "Somebody," with
Daw as his leading lady. At-
ter is directing.

AMUSEMENTS

Louis
HOW
7TH, 7:00 P. M.
EDING
AY AT WALNUT ST.
CARS
SECTION
Nights, 50 Cents

PHEUM Ninth at
St. Charles

TWICE TODAY 8:15

TRUDE HOFFMAN

JAMES J. MORTON

LLINGTON CROSS

J. & Richards; Basil & Allen;
Gilmore; Potter & Hartwell.

ARK & BERGMAN

T. Today, 15-25-35-50-
75-100

ENININGS, 15-25-35-50-75-100

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We Gather That the League of Nations Is Set for a Star-Spangled-Banner Season

PIKERS TAKE FIRST OF SERIES WITH ROLLA

Pull Away From Visitors in Last Few Minutes of Game; Win, 35-24.

Basketball Results

Washington U. 25, Rolla 24. Nebraska 21, Missouri 14. Clayton High School 24, Kifke's School 14. SUNDAY SCHOOL LEAGUE. Carondelet 21, Lafayette 9. King's Highway 40, Sidney Street 14. Third Baptist 27, Maplewood 12.

Today's Games.

Washington University vs. Rolla, at Francis Gymnasium. St. Louis University, Central Court, vs. Washington. St. Cleveland vs. McKinley at Cleveland Gymnasium. Webster Groves vs. Western at Alton, Ill. Webster vs. Yeatman at Cleveland Gymnasium.

Washington University, playing a ragged game, won the first of a two-game series of basketball games from the Rolla School of Mines, last night at Francis Gymnasium. The score was 25 to 24, but it was only during the final few minutes of the contest that the Pikers were able to decisively pull away from the opposition.

At the half way mark, Coach Ruthersford's team was leading, 15 to 14, which was indicative of the close play which prevailed during practically the entire game. Just once, however, during the battle were the Miners able to score, and that was in the first period when on a free throw by Signer, the score stood 10 to 9, in favor of the visitors.

Al MacQuarrie, captain and center of Washington, captain and center of Washington, was the usual bulkhead of Ruthersford's team. He scored half of the Pikers' total of points, in addition to having done great work on the defensive. Ruthersford, forward, counted 5 points for Washington.

The Miners will play their second and concluding game with the Pikers tonight at Francis Gymnasium.

Ruthersford is endeavoring to arrange a preliminary game and if he does it will begin promptly at 8 p.m. The lineup and summary of last night's contest:

Washington 25. Positions. Rolla 24.

Duncer (8).....Right forward. Krause (12).....McElwes (0).....Left guard. Scott (0).....Bryant (1).....Left forward. Lewis (2).....Marshall (17).....Center. Szwarc (6).....Right guard. Bohn (0).....Roden (0).....Left guard. Signer (8).....Right (0).....Berger (0).....Left guard.

Billiken Play Tonight.

Coach Armand Fisher of St. Louis University and a squad of nine men departed last night for Warrenton, Mo., where tonight it is to play the Central躲避 game. St. Louis U. has not played a game since last week, but have been busy at practice in the interim. The players who made the trip and the probable lineup for the game:

Kohlmeyer, center; Hatchford and Capt. Hermans, forwards; Dietheim and Mueller, guards. Other players who will be available are: Fries, center; McAllister and Lamb, forwards; Higgins, guard.

Boston Releases Cochran.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Manager Edward Barrow of the Boston American League baseball team, announced today that First Baseman George Cochran will be returned to Kansas City.

TEARNEY SEES A BAD CAMPAIGN FOR MINORS

Al Tearney, who makes a close study of baseball games, advances the unique idea that in order for a minor league team to survive it must draw the best players from the top population of the city in which it is located during the season. Unless it does this it cannot be considered a financial success. It must have taken some close looking on the part of Tearney at this conclusion in order to fail to see how he makes his deduction. Few National or American league teams accomplish this feat. In fact, the only time such a team was in 1918 was when the Cubs and White Sox in Chicago covered up 1,600,000 paid admissions to their parks. We are not familiar enough with baseball conditions to analyze Tearney's contention.

STAGGS, FATHER AND SON, MAY LEAD RIVAL TEAMS

A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago may face the prospect next fall of having his son directing the attack of the Maroons. The senior Tearney, however, is only a minority eleven against the Maroons.

Aleos Jr. was married recently, and instead of continuing with the Midway School has gone to Evanston. Aleos was first-string quarter-back of the Maroons early last season and probably would have directed the team had not his collar bone been broken in a practice game with Loyola.

If "Loyin" is good enough to win the job at Northwestern, it will be son against father on Oct. 25, when the Chicago and Northwestern meet.

SCOTLAND OWNS A STAR LONG DISTANCE RUNNER

George McCrae, of Scotland, is the greatest long distance runner of the present time. At Edinburgh, Scotland, recently, he ran 16 miles in 50 minutes 55 seconds. McCrae's feat was in a war charity event, which was won by J. James, of Edinburgh, who had run 16 miles in 51 minutes 16 seconds. McCrae finished fifth. McCrae beat Cumming's old mark of 51 minutes 6 3-5 seconds and his time was less than 12 seconds slower than Alfred Shrub's world record of 50 minutes 40 3-5 seconds.

Downey Meets Laughlin.

TULSA, Ok., Feb. 15.—Bryan Downey, the Columbus, Ohio, welterweight, and O. C. Laughlin, of Tulsa, will meet in a return bout of 15 rounds here Monday. Their previous bout ended in a draw.

Wrestling to Try Comeback; Near-Champions Are Billed

Zbyszko, 240-Pound Challenger, Matched Here Tonight—Stecher and Buckman Scheduled to Appear One Week Later

—First Elimination Go March 3.

By John E. Wray.

CONVALESCENT and thoroughly fumigated, following a near-fatal attack of promoters and other "cooties," the wrestling game is now beating back into popularity. Artistic propaganda and public credulity are lending a hand in the come-back.

St. Louis will experience a slight touch of the epidemic tonight when that magnificent edifice Wladek Cyganiewicz (Zbyszko) opposes a Swedish titan named Arvid Anderson, which is as far as we can go with Arvid, except to add that he bumps the Swede at 235 pounds and the Swede at 6 feet 2 inches.

As Windak is himself a sort of animated Colossus of Rhodes, the local debut of regenerated wrestling ought to be an event of magnificent proportions.

The following week will witness the first appearance in this city (in a match) of Joe Stecher, the original successor to Francis, which met Chicago's King. The Swede is generally rated the most formidable wrestler in the country today.

A preliminary has been arranged. The half will be about 15 minutes. It is located at 1540 Cass avenue, the events are being promoted by Ivan Mickaloff, himself a wrestler of considerable note abroad.

Nothing Ouch About Joe.

STECHER will have one big advantage over some of his opponents—he has confidence and gumption. One of his opponents says of him: "I have seen Stecher's face torn and himself covered with his own blood; I have seen his shoulders within two inches of the mat; and yet he was able to extricate himself and win both occasions.

Zbyszko is a really built man," continued the commentator. But when the confident Joe gets on the mat with him, the Polish giant will be looking for the exit. Two or three good squeezes in his midsection will take some of the fight out of him.

This Zbyszko is still young—25—and may develop into a stayer like his brother. I once saw Stanislaus Zbyszko, a former title holder, will meet in a 4-round bout in San Francisco on the night of Feb. 21, according to an announcement by Jimmy Coffroth, promoter of the contest.

Because of the great popularity of Zbyszko on the coast and Leonards' success on his present tour, it is figured the bout will draw a tremendous crowd.

Immediately after the A. B. C. Smith plans to start on a tour and roll special matches with the stars of Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and other cities that desire to see him in action.

Officials of the A. B. C. who have moved their headquarters to Toledo, have received a record of 55 five-man teams that howled in the last Toledo tourney will be beaten.

Good Will Bowl Stein.

Princeton has accepted an invitation to row on the Charles April 19, which is observed as a holiday here. Both university and freshman eightes will meet at Allston, Mass., on the night of an inter-city affair, as Rodd is now making his home in Chicago.

Four doubles matches will be staged in the afternoon.

Specials also will be staged tomorrow at the Congress, Peterson's and Werders.

GEORGE NICHOLAI WINS TRAPSHOOTING CLASSIC

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Members of the Chicago Americans are rapidly swinging into line. All of the star players, with the exception of Joe Jackson, who deserted the club last season for a shipyard engagement, have placed signatures to 1919 contracts.

President Comiskey probably will do the same, as Jackson's "Kid" Gleason in Chicago to assume active control of the club. Before reporting here, Gleason may visit "Shoeless Joe" at his South Carolina home to learn how he feels about returning to the club.

Ray Schalk, the club's star catcher, and outfields Felsch and Liebold are among the latest to sign up for the season. Others include pitchers Leonidas, Clegg and Clegg and Eddie Benz. In addition to a number of promising recruits, Eddie Collins, the premier second-baseman of the league, is expected back to serve the last year of his five-year contract.

PURSE OF \$15,000 MAY BE PRIZE FOR PACIFIC INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—\$15,000 thousand dollars will be the purse for a match race for pacers. A \$15,000 purse issued by Fred Cline, an Indianapolis horseman, is accepted by owners of noted pacers. Cline's purse for \$2500, and the association which gets the race out of \$15,000, will bring the purse to \$15,000. He suggests that the race be held in Cleveland during the week of the Grand Circuit July 7-11.

MISSOURI IS EASY FOR CORNHUSKER QUINTET

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—In a series of two games of basket ball which will have an important bearing on the Missouri championship, Nebraska last night defeated the University of Mis

souri by a score of 21 to 14.

LYNCH AND WILDE TO BOX IN LONDON

No Title at Stake in 15-Round Bout Before National Sporting Club.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Joe Lynch, the New York bantamweight, has drawn the highest pugilistic prize here, a contest with Jimmy Wilde, the world's three-cushion champion, who holds a 5-point lead over Alfredo de Oro, the veteran Cuban challenger, as they enter the third and final bout of the night.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—WHILE both players made 50 points in their second block of play last night, August Kieckhefer, the world's three-cushion champion, holds a 5-point lead over Alfredo de Oro, the veteran Cuban challenger, as they enter the third and final bout of the night.

The score now is 100 to 95. De Oro, a Russian, both shot green billiards last night, but the challenger was unable to compile his needed 55 points before Kieckhefer reached 50. Last night's block was completed in 15 minutes. Kieckhefer had scored 100 points in 123 innings thus far, an average of .97. His grand average in world's championship matches is .86 for over 1000 points.

There was some question as to Wilde's physical condition, but the physician who examined him fit to train for the battle.

The match grew out of the three round bout in the international competition at which Wilde defeated winner over Lynch. The New Yorker in explaining his defeat, asserted that he had not had sufficient time in which to train for battle, having come to England last night.

Wilde, however, has had more time to train, and he will have plenty of time in which to prepare for battle, he will have no excuse to offer if he fails to win.

No title will be at stake in the bout because of the weight conditions.

Although Wilde has demonstrated his superiority over both bantams and featherweights in his contests, and could easily capture the title of those classes, he has not challenged the holders for championship battle, and the Welshman's only title is that of flyweight champion. The title in this class in England is 112 pounds.

Wilde is a brother of Stanislaus Zbyszko, the originator of this sport, who was born in Russia.

Wilde's opponent will be Wladek Cyganiewicz, who has been residing in Milwaukee for the past year. It is expected that he will be a formidable opponent.

There was some question as to whether Lynch and Wilde will be able to compete in the same weight class.

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TITLE BOWLING EVENT WILL START TONIGHT

Beresford and Jarrett to Roll in First Match of Greater St. Louis Individual.

Valentines.

The following are a few of the more complimentary valentines received by us yesterday. The others wouldn't get by the censor.

We Thank You.

YOUR column is more or less breezy.

For you it appears to be easy:

And it sure would be fine.

It wasn't so awfully cheezy.

—OTTO KANIT.

Business of Bowing.

DO you suppose the Walrus said,

That old Sport Salad guy.

Could write a really clever line.

If for a year he'd try?"

"I'd do it," said the Carpenter.

And wiped his weeping eye.

—O. D. DUMKOPFF.

Quite So.

Season
SALAD

Editorial Page
News Photographs
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Women's Features
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON VIEWING THE SHELL-TORN CATHEDRAL OF RHEIMS



Cardinal Lucon telling the President some of his experiences during the days of bombardment.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.

The Cardinal pointing out to the President and Mrs. Wilson destruction wrought to ceiling's and dome.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



The front of the Royal Palace in Berlin after attack by revolutionaries.
—Central News Photo Service.



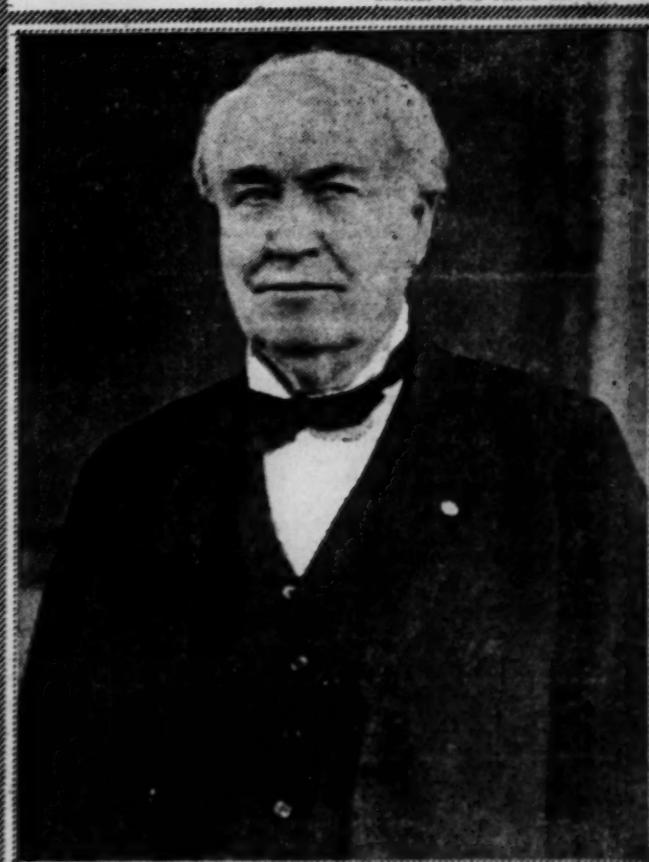
President Masaryk of the new Czechoslovak Republic entering Prague in flower-decked automobile.
—Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Dr. E. R. Root, bee specialist of Southern California, and his pet bees. Bees never sting him.
—Central News Photo Service.



Sixty-ton whale captured off California after all-day battle with crew of whaling ship. It will yield \$5000 worth of oil.
—International Film Service.



All dressed up for a holiday on his 70th birthday.
Edison's first vacation since the war.
—Copyright, Keystone View Co.



Mr. and Mrs. John Galsworthy arriving in New York for the James Russell Lowell centenary next week.

Review

TOW,
PATCH

COPY NOW!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for entire year, 1918
Sunday 263,777
DAILY AND SUNDAY 183,706

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never to let the public welfare printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Public School Decency.
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Dr. Grant of our Board of Education says we want "viewpoints" of "outsiders" (it is not any such) on the controversy at McKinley High.

Several very important "view points" have been overlooked.

There is a strong anti-public school element among us, composed of those who prefer church schools, those who run private schools for legitimate profit, those who are specially interested in the success of endowed schools and those who hate to see schools succeed because they have no children to send to schools.

Condoning such breaches of decency as the one brought to light in this case gives these "knockers" the chance they want.

We who pay the bulk of the taxes, the upper middle class, who own their own homes and possibly have a few thousand dollars of life-savings invested in St. Louis, must insist that the public schools be kept decent in the fullest sense of the word. The large amount of money we pay for our extensive and expensive school system gives us the right to demand that they be kept fit for our daughters to attend, and a quibble about the exact extent of some one's authority is punier, considering the gravity of the question involved.

Are we to be compelled to organize a "Society for the Promotion of Decency in Our Public Schools?"

DR. C. M. CASE.
Taxpayer and Patron, 5728 Eitel Ave.

Against Capital Punishment.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I desire to thank you for your just editorial of Jan. 23, concerning capital punishment. Up until April 1917, this State maintained that horrific law that murder after murder was committed in this city, but how many murderers were executed in the five years previous to that date? None! It is true that valuable time was taken up and the taxpayers of the State had to pay thousands and thousands of dollars on sensational murder trials, when the murderer's neck was at stake, and in many cases justice was defeated because the death penalty was suspended.

How different it is nowadays. Only recently Frank Moran and William Davis received life terms for a double murder committed in November. The Davis jury was out only 15 minutes when they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against him. Justice could not have been so quickly and firmly measured out to these offenders under the discussed law.

The Coroner's records show that instead of murders increasing in St. Louis in 1918 they decreased. The number of murders committed during 1918 were 138, against 165 for 1917. News items during the past week tell of a wave of crime in Philadelphia and to halt it the police arrested over 300 suspects in 24 hours. The citizens of that city know that the fear of the death penalty does not deter criminals from killing. In 1917 District Attorney Roatan of Philadelphia appeared before the Pennsylvania Legislature and asked them to repeal the capital punishment law; that it only defeated justice, as it was difficult to impress a jury on account of the sentiment against the first degree—when it took a man's life. He was unsuccessful and Pennsylvania's murderers legally.

Of the four states that failed to have this relic of the dark ages abolished in 1917, Missouri was the only successful one. Gov. Lowden of Illinois vetoed the anti-capital punishment bill and the humanitarians that worked for it are glad he did; they claim if it had gone through and become a law the race riots and lynchings would have been attributed to the use of the death penalty. Statistics show that a greater percentage of convictions under indictments can be obtained in states that do not inflict capital punishment.

(MRS.) HELEN J. PRIMAVESI.

A Call for Municipal Economy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An article entitled "Kick on Gats Gets to the Complaint Board," in your issue of the 29th ultimo, makes one feel that the public money is being squandered by the Complaint Board, which continues to give a crude imitation of doing something for the community by concerning themselves with such frivolous junk as a cat fight, the barking of a dog or the crowing of a rooster. The Complaint Board, in order to keep up a semblance of doing something, has issued pamphlets advertising for complaints.

For such service the "dear people" are paying \$2400 for a secretary, \$900 for a stenographer, \$250 for office and printing, and \$180 for traveling, freight and storage.

The city administration is advocating a bond issue for something like \$22,000,000, which of necessity increases taxes, already considered too high, a serious proposition.

Why not practice economy and abolish such boards before talking bond issue, and make the taxpayer feel that his money is not being wasted.

JOSEPH SUGDEN.

A CORPORATE OUTLAW AND THE PEOPLE

To remove all doubt as to a full compliance with the law, recall petitions with 34,000 signatures, in round numbers, should be filed with the Election Commission by Tuesday, if the voters are to have a chance to pronounce on Mayor Kiel's stewardship at the polls on April 1.

As a measure of the popular uprising against the Mayor's misguided act, probably the taking of signatures will be continued beyond Tuesday. Leaders of the movement are confident that a very large excess of names will be obtained. To hold the recall vote on the same date as the regular charter election, however, will save expense to the taxpayers and will have other advantages of a strategic nature that will be apparent when the time comes.

Effort should be centralized on the coming three days.

The work should be done with expedition as well as care.

It is the people's own fight.

If they fail to take a manly, self-respecting stand themselves against imposition and encroachment, there is no one to interpose for them such is the unfortunate character of the officialdom which is intrusted with the protection of the city hall.

On the one side are the straphangers, constituting more than 90 per cent of the population. On the other side is a sinister corporation, engaged for a generation in works of evil in St. Louis. The individual with a long and constantly increasing criminal record is held under strict surveillance. His past is a ground for perpetual suspicion and a bar to, reputable association. When lawful restraints are applied to limit further opportunities for grave offenses, the community rejoices.

But this outlaw company has an uninterrupted and only inadequately punished criminal record, notorious during many years, and no Bertillon data are needed to establish its identity and full responsibility. Its status long ago ceased to be merely that of a public service corporation. It is an associated body of conspirators for the commission of profitable jobs.

And in the personnel of this hopelessly corrupt corporation the incumbents of the chief places of honor and trust under our city government find congenial companions. They consort with them in secret places, not with any pretended purpose of bringing its criminal agents to justice, but to plot the destruction of the city's interests and cherished plans it had formed for its future well-being. They deliver over to them, without the people's knowledge, the few remaining assets, property of the people, of which the company had not plundered them; by former frauds. The very consequences which time has brought for this corrupt company's past wrongdoing are impudently assigned as a reason for further betrayal of the city's interests and possessions. Righteous cause is given for a rebuke which will never be forgotten.

If the straphangers have seemed indifferent to their own welfare in some former years, they are aroused now, and the swift progress of the recall effort shows it. City voters act not only for themselves, but, vicariously for tens of thousands of residents in the populous districts just beyond the boundary, who can have no vote in the election, and whose signature would be of no effect on the petitions.

A GOOD START IN PALESTINE.

Under the fostering care of England, and with the certainty that Turkish oppression is no more to be feared, the creation of a modern Jewish commonwealth in Palestine will now go forward to success. And there are millions of Christians who will view that success with cordial approval.

The American Zionists are especially to be congratulated upon the success at a meeting in Pittsburgh, in June, 1918, laid the foundation of the new commonwealth upon the enduring foundation of democracy and social justice. The seven principles adopted are equality, regardless of race or faith; public ownership of land, natural resources and public utilities; individual initiative; encouragement of co-operation; prohibition of land speculation and financial oppression; free public education in all grades, and the use of Hebrew as the national language.

Before the war 48 Jewish colonies flourished in Palestine. They tilled the soil and were making the land once more one of milk and honey by their industry. Now all that will be revived and, with the financial aid of the Jews of the rest of the world, a new Palestine will be created, whose people will be free and independent. As a Jewish home-land, it will be watched with sympathetic interest by everyone.

GUARD THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MORALS.

The Withers-Miller controversy has tended to belittle the issue in the Haas case, which was the protection of the children of the school against vulgarity and incipient indecency. The charge has been made against the public schools that the teaching of ethics is disregarded. The pupils should be taught to avoid even the appearance of evil. Adequate punishment must follow that tends to debase the moral standard.

Such punishment should not be vindictive but remedial. School principals who take this course should be upheld in their judgment by those in high authority. The interests of the children should be the first consideration.

KINNEY REGISTRATION BILL.

Senator Kinney's bill embodying the changes in the St. Louis registration system recommended by Chairman Arnold of the Election Commission has been printed and is worthy of study by local voters. Now registration is in the hands of precinct boards, whose per diem costs the city from \$200,000 to \$350,000 every four years, and all citizens are required to register in advance of presidential elections. Under the Kinney bill, when a citizen has once established his qualifications for voting and has registered, he may continue to exercise his right indefinitely, without further registration, unless there has been some change in his citizenship status. New voters and voters whose citizenship status has been changed by removal or other cause may be registered by the Election Commission's force at any time except during the 30 days immediately preceding an election. Duplicate card indexes convenient for reference at the polls and at other times preserve the data, severe penalties being prescribed for fraudulent manipulation of the records.

The saving in money is important, but even more important is the saving in time and trouble to the voter. Objection to the bill may be based on the loss of the per diem to members of the precinct registration boards, and a distribution averaging from \$50,000 to \$90,000 a year for this purpose may have its political importance.

But what other valid objection can be urged against the bill? It is the simplified system to be defeated solely for that reason.

The re-election of the same directors and officers of United Railways demonstrates the futility of hoping that the company will be reformed from the inside.

JOSEPH SUGDEN.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

An article entitled "Kick on Gats Gets to the Complaint Board," in your issue of the 29th ultimo, makes one feel that the public money is being squandered by the Complaint Board, which continues to give a crude imitation of doing something for the community by concerning themselves with such frivolous junk as a cat fight, the barking of a dog or the crowing of a rooster. The Complaint Board, in order to keep up a semblance of doing something, has issued pamphlets advertising for complaints.

For such service the "dear people" are paying \$2400 for a secretary, \$900 for a stenographer, \$250 for office and printing, and \$180 for traveling, freight and storage.

The city administration is advocating a bond issue for something like \$22,000,000, which of necessity increases taxes, already considered too high, a serious proposition.

Why not practice economy and abolish

such boards before talking bond issue, and make the taxpayer feel that his money is not being wasted.

JOSEPH SUGDEN.



THE REACTIONARY: IT CAN'T BE DONE!

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapermen and periodicals on the questions of the day.

TO ABOLISH MONEY SYSTEM.

From the Springfield Republican LENINE'S proposal to pay the interest on Russia's debts in products of the roll has an obvious bearing upon the bold project of the Bolsheviks to abolish the monetary system. Steps in this direction were taken last November, the currency problem no doubt having been given up as hopeless. Apparently the intention is to keep on printing paper rubles as long as they are worth anything above the price of blank paper, but in the meantime to be putting the new system into order. To some extent the primitive system of barter is resorted to in private transactions when the value of money is unstable, and this tendency would be allowed to go on with no very strenuous efforts to compel the acceptance of paper as legal tender. Thus the ruble would gradually expire, but meanwhile finances would be shifting to the new basis. Already the Government is collecting its taxes in grain and other products, and it is proposed to pay Russia's foreign obligations in the same fashion.

It is a clumsy expedient, but meant only to prepare the way for an ultra-scientific new system of labor certificates. With all factories and other enterprises in the hands of the state, it is argued, their products would go direct to the state with no need of money as a medium of exchange; budgets in fact would be merely a record of the turnover in material values. But the possibility of the painless extinction of the ruble is still to be demonstrated.

A PAINTED DEVIL.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE New York Evening Post, like the Courier-Journal, refuses to be "skeered" by the warnings of the charlatans and shivers that "The Bolsheviks'll git you if you don't watch out." If we were to believe all those who recently have jumped out at us from dark corners and cried "Bolshevism!" everything strange and sinister that happens anywhere is the work of a master plotter in Moscow. Billions of gold, apparently caught out of the air, flowing about to finance strikes and revolutions, agitators and whiskered spies talking unknown tongues behind closed doors from Finland to the Argentine—this evil dream is worse than anything attributed to a highly efficient German Imperial Government. But the words that are used from year to year to label everything feared but understood are more useful to those who wish to raise bogeys than to those who wish to avoid real dangers.

Verily God makes more common means, for a department store can afford to pay for its plan. However, it might be said to myself, what it seems to say, and there is some question whether that could be the case if it actually said it. If the ad writer's duty was to the language, instead of his employer, he would probably starve. We must be grateful to him for doing it a good turn when he may.

Sign on a grocery on North Taylor avenue:

Chickens

Please Step Inside.

Be careful about not being careful.

Maybe God makes more common

people than any other kind because it takes more common people to take care of themselves.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

JOBS.

Sir: In your autobiography of last week you stated you tried to encourage poets (?), hence I respectfully submit this:

THEY promised his job would be waiting, And vowed they would send him his pay:

They wrote him the most loyal letters For the first month that he was away.

He is back, and the future looks gloomy—

In his bosom arises a sob,

To think that a battle-scarred hero

Would have to go begging a job!

No wonder he's blue and dejected,

And his eyes have that far-away look—

Discovering this is the welcome,

And not the one found in the book.

THEY promised his job would be waiting,

And vowed they would send him his pay:

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League
Says, to
in Conditions
Repentant Germany
tion Wrong,
rites.

ALON,
Post-Dispatch.

Copyright in the United States
Public Ledger.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The
and the regrettable delay
in the conference, it cannot be
being made in the work of
the powerful imagination
of Wilson's project of the
mythopoeic faculty myself.

between Germany and Austria
third between Germany and
and the forthcoming treaty
signed and ratified
to the public.

Several cablegrams I maintain
that the League of Nations as
Wilson conceived and intended
would not possibly be en-
in the working institutions as
of victorious Governments
the Teutons with an Anglo-
Alliance as the kernel. Now
exactly what we can conclude
from the veil of mystery
of rumors which still
the proceedings of the con-
from the public gaze.

Cementing Peoples.

ious distribution of territory
east and west of the German
and a single treaty as a
bond of union among the
oving peoples who will under-
assist each other to put down
ive wars, are, and must be,
features of the forthcoming
of Europe. At the same
it is self-evident that within
organization, which will be
on the basis of the and faith-
powers, the Anglo-Saxons
will be linked together by
ties than those which will
the others, just as the Latin
will be in more intimate con-
each other by virtue of ra-
and kindred interests
about the slightest detriment
community.

etter Late Than Never.

these fundamental lines been
in the beginning it is probable
would have been liquidated
weeks back and definite
concluded with Germany. Still
old and half with distinction
and settlement which wisely
to the pressure of circum-
and makes allowance for ad-
dence, I should like to ex-
my conviction that the same
spirit will prompt President
to acquiesce in financial
es, which will make it a sheer
ability for the German re-
auch out upon an aggressive
y enterprise for many years to
At the same time, the ar-
tained appears to be the best
by political expedients. I
of the opinion that it covers
single aspect of a much fur-
aching opinion which bids
become pressing as soon as
to be honored, wages ad-
to prices and the entire Euro-
social system overhauled and
ed.

gs from Poland continue dis-
and the delegates at last
be impressed by the neces-
putting a foot down and re-
the mischievous makers to re-
the injunctions of the great

list of messages received
oland may be summarized as

Situation in Poland.

territories occupied by Ger-
roops and Poles are sys-
persecuted, prominent citi-
arrested and imprisoned and
of military age are sent
to Germany. In Germany
soldiers and also workers
have been there since 1914 and
in the military camps con-
to international law and to ex-
es of great Powers. In all
es mentioned the German au-
are requisitioning remain-
plies, sending them to Ger-
so that prices now range
00 to 800 per cent above the
they had attained when the
e were concluded.

The audience was getting beyond
control. The clamor of comment
and questioning which had broken
when the curtain fell was wax-
ing and gaining a high querulous
of impatience. In the gallery
the rods were beginning to televise
the general intolerance with shrill
whistles, catcalls, sporadic bursts
of stamping feet, and the
orchestra and dress circle people were
moving about restlessly and talking
at the top of their voices in order
to make themselves heard above the
growing din. Had there been music
to fill the interval, they might have
been more calm; but Max had fallen
with the theatrical dervish and
had eliminated orchestras from his
house, leaving only a peal of
genes to insure silence and attention
before each curtain.

Abruptly Max himself appeared at
one side of the proscenium and it
was plain to those nearest the stage
that he was seriously disturbed.
There was a noticeable hesitancy in
his manner, a pathetic frenzy in
his habitually mild and lustorous
eyes. Advancing half way to the
middle of the apron, he paused, be-
ing attention with a pudgy hand. It
was as though he had been before the gallery
would let him be seen.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he an-
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the conference may require
Germans to deliver up the
of a large part of Up-
nesia.

LONG RANGE GERMAN GUN

Demand One Used to Fire on
Paris.

Associated Press.
ELENZ, Feb. 15.—The allies
taken steps to gain possession
of the long-range gun
the Germans used to fire upon

Interallied Council at Spa has
demands upon the German
Commission that a long-
gun be included in the war
which the Germans are
over to the allies.

The Destroying Angel

A Romance

By Louis Joseph Vance.

(Continued from yesterday.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE LATE EXTRA.

IMPULSIVELY Whitaker got up to follow Max, then hesitated and sank back in doubt, his head awhirl. He was for the time being shocked out of all capacity for clear reasoning or right thinking. Uppermost in his consciousness he had a half-formed notion that it wouldn't help matters if he went to find himself in upon the crisis behind the scenes. Beyond all question his wife had recognized in him the man whom she had been given every reason to believe dead; a discovery so unnerving as to render her temporarily unable to continue. But if theatrical precedent were a reliable guide, she would present pull herself together and go on; people of the stage seldom forget that their first duty is to the audience. If he sat tight and waited, all might yet be well—as well as any such hideous coil could be hoped to be.

As had been indicated, he arrived at his conclusion through no such detailed argument; his mind leaped to it and he rested upon it while still held by a half-score of tormenting considerations.

This, then, explained Drummond's reluctance to have him bid for the supper party; whatever ultimate course of action he planned to pursue, Drummond had been unwilling, perhaps pardonably so, to have his voice of judgment and altogether shamed in a single day.

And Drummond, too, quite have known who Sara Law was, even while denying knowledge of the existence of Mary Ladislas Whitaker. He had had, had desperately, doubtless meaning to encompass a marriage for Whitaker could find his wife and so furnish him with every reason that could influence an honorable man to disappear a second time.

"Ask Miss Law," said Whitaker. "Oh, it's you, is it? Perhaps you can explain what this means? She was looking straight at you when she dried up! I saw her."

"Perhaps you'd better find Miss Law and ask her," Whitaker interrupted. "Have you any idea where she's gone?"

"I'm afraid, probably," Max snapped in return.

"Where's that?"

"Fifty-seventh street—house of her own—just bought it."

"Come on, then." Passing his arm through the manager's, Whitaker drew him out into the alley. "We'll get a taxi before this mob!"

"But, look here—what business've you got mixing in?"

"Ask Miss Law," said Whitaker. shortly. "She's been here, the tip of the nose on that farwell night. It was just possible that Whitaker would not recognize his wife, and vice versa; but it was a chance that Drummond hadn't the courage to face. Even so, he might have hidden himself somewhere in the house, waiting and watching to see what would happen.

The other hand, Max to a certainty was ignorant of the relationship between his star and his old friend. Just as he must have been ignorant of her whereabouts within the one-time Mary Ladislas. For that matter, Whitaker had to admit that, damning as was the evidence to controvert the theory, Drummond might be just as much in the dark as Max was. There was always the chance that the girl had kept her secret to herself, inviolate, informing neither her manager nor the man she had covenanted to wed. Drummond's sense from the house might be due to any one of a hundred reasons other than that to which Whitaker inclined to ascribe it. It was only fair to submit judgment in the meantime."

The audience was getting beyond control. The clamor of comment and questioning which had broken loose when the curtain fell was waxing and gaining a high querulous of impatience. In the gallery the rods were beginning to televise the general intolerance with shrill whistles, catcalls, sporadic bursts of stamping feet, and the orchestra and dress circle people were moving about restlessly and talking at the top of their voices in order to make themselves heard above the growing din. Had there been music to fill the interval, they might have been more calm; but Max had fallen with the theatrical dervish and had eliminated orchestras from his house, leaving only a peal of genes to insure silence and attention before each curtain.

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WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME



The girl who has been "doing her bit" in the way of letters by writing impartially to each man represented on the office service flag, is confronted with the vision of their all returning at once, and realizes that she may have been OVERdoing her bit.

The Housewife's Scrapbook.

By MRS. F. A. WALKER.

Y OU can roast or broil the less tender cuts of beef if you mix one tablespoonful of vinegar with two tablespoonsful of oil and brush this over the meat, then let it stand a half hour before cooking it.

"It's too late, now," Whitaker mentioned the obvious. "But if I understand, I promise you I wouldn't have come—least to sit where she could see me."

He began gently to urge Max toward Broadway, but the manager held him back like a sturdy child. "Hello, I'm enabled. "I always knew that woman was a Jonah!"

"You were calling her your mascot two hours ago."

"She'll be the death of me, yet," the little man insisted gloomily. He stopped short, jerking his arm free.

"Look here, I'm not going. What's the use?" We'd only row. And I've got my work cut out for me back there"—with a jerk of his head toward the theater.

Whitaker hesitated, then without realizing it, let him. It would be easy to get over the impending interview without a third factor.

"Very well," he said, beckoning a taxicab to the curb. "What's the address?"

Max gazed sullenly.

"So long," he added morosely as Whitaker opened the cab door; "sister I ever laid eyes on you."

Whitaker hesitated. "How about that supper?" he inquired. "Is it still on?"

"How in blazes do I know? Come round to the Beaux Arts and find out for yourself—same'll have to."

"All right," said Whitaker doubtfully. He nodded to the chauffeur, and jumped into the cab. As they swung away he received a parting look from the manager.

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